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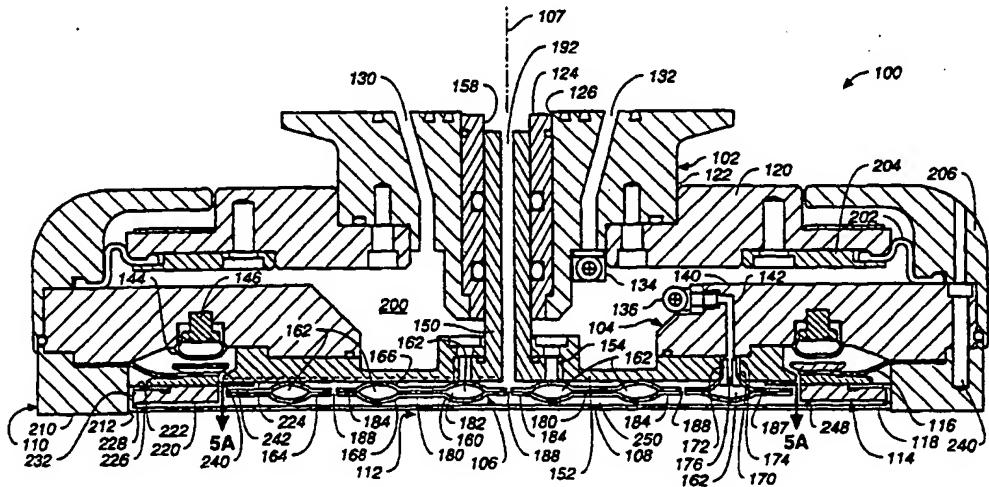
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(54) Title: A CARRIER HEAD INCLUDING A FLEXIBLE MEMBRANE AND A COMPLIANT BACKING MEMBER FOR A CHEMICAL MECHANICAL POLISHING APPARATUS



(57) Abstract

A carrier head (100) for a chemical mechanical polishing apparatus (20) includes a flexible membrane (118), the lower surface of which provides a substrate-receiving surface. The carrier head (100) includes a compliant backing member (106) with a plurality of cells (194) which contact an upper surface of the flexible membrane (118) to improve vacuum-chucking of the substrate.

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A CARRIER HEAD INCLUDING A FLEXIBLE MEMBRANE AND A COMPLIANT BACKING MEMBER FOR A CHEMICAL MECHANICAL POLISHING APPARATUS

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Background

The present invention relates generally to chemical mechanical polishing of substrates, and more particularly to a carrier head for a chemical mechanical polishing apparatus.

10

Integrated circuits are typically formed on substrates, particularly silicon wafers, by the sequential deposition of conductive, semiconductive or insulative layers. After each layer is deposited, the layer is etched to create circuitry features. As a series of layers are sequentially deposited and etched, the outer or uppermost surface of the substrate, i.e., the exposed surface of the substrate, becomes increasingly non-planar. This non-planar surface presents problems in the photolithographic steps of the integrated circuit fabrication process. Therefore,

15

there is a need to periodically planarize the substrate surface.

20

Chemical mechanical polishing (CMP) is one accepted method of planarization. This planarization method typically requires that the substrate be mounted on a carrier or polishing head. The exposed surface of the substrate is placed against a rotating polishing pad. The polishing pad may be either a "standard" pad or a fixed-abrasive pad. A standard pad has a durable roughened surface, whereas a fixed-abrasive pad has abrasive particles held in a containment media. The carrier head provides a controllable load, i.e., pressure, on the substrate to push it against the polishing pad. A polishing slurry, including at least one chemically-reactive agent, and abrasive

particles, if a standard pad is used, is supplied to the surface of the polishing pad. The polishing slurry tends to be abrasive and corrosive, and can damage the mechanical parts inside the carrier head.

- 5 The substrate is typically vacuum-chucked to the underside of the carrier head at certain times during the polishing process, such as when the substrate is to be moved between polishing stations. However, the stress applied to the substrate during the vacuum-chucking procedure,
- 10 particularly as the substrate is lifted off the polishing pad, may damage the substrate, e.g., the substrate may fracture. Also, it is possible for the substrate to become detached from the carrier head, e.g., when the carrier head is being moved between polishing stations, if the substrate
- 15 is not properly chucked. If the substrate drops, it may be damaged when it falls.

Accordingly, it would be useful to provide a carrier head capable of reliably lifting the substrate off the polishing pad. It would also be useful if the interior of
20 the carrier head was not exposed to contamination by slurry.

Summary

In one aspect, the invention is directed to a carrier head for a chemical mechanical polishing apparatus. The carrier head comprises a base, a flexible membrane coupled to the base to define an evacuable chamber and provide a substrate receiving surface, and a compliant backing member having a plurality of indentations. The backing member is positioned relative to the flexible membrane such that when the chamber is evacuated, the
25 flexible membrane contacts the backing member.

In another aspect, the carrier head comprises a base, a flexible membrane coupled to the base to define an

evacuable chamber, a first surface of the flexible membrane providing a substrate receiving surface, and a backing member having a plurality of indentations formed in a compliant surface thereof. The backing member is positioned
5 between the base and the flexible membrane such that when the chamber is evacuated, a second surface of the flexible membrane contacts the compliant surface of the backing member.

In another aspect, the carrier head comprises a
10 base, a flexible membrane coupled to the base to define an evacuable chamber and provide a substrate receiving surface, and a compliant backing member including an upper sheet and a lower sheet. A peripheral portion of the upper and lower sheets is joined so that the backing member encloses a
15 cavity, and the upper and lower sheets are further joined in a plurality of regions located interior to the peripheral portion to define an array of indentations in the backing member. The backing member is positioned between the base and the flexible membrane such that when the chamber is
20 evacuated, the flexible membrane contacts the backing member.

In another aspect, the carrier comprises a base, a flexible membrane coupled to the base to define an evacuable chamber and provide a substrate receiving surface, and a
25 compliant backing member including an upper sheet and a lower sheet. A peripheral portion and a plurality of interior portions of the upper and lower sheets are joined together to define an array of interconnected cells. The backing member is positioned between the base and the
30 flexible membrane such that when the chamber is evacuated, the flexible membrane contacts the backing member.

Implementations of the invention may include the following. The backing member may enclose a pressurizable

cavity. The backing member may include a flexible upper member and a flexible lower member (e.g., bonded silicone rubber sheets), with the upper member joined to the lower member in a plurality of joined regions. The joined regions 5 may define the indentations and the non-joined regions may define the cavity. Apertures may extend through the joined regions. The cells may be substantially annular, and each may surround a joined central region. An aperture may extend through the backing member in the central region of 10 each annular cell. The cells and/or the indentations may be arranged in a hexagonal array. The cells may be air pockets formed between the upper and lower member. The base may include a passage to provide fluid communication to the cavity. A mesh may be positioned in the cavity to prevent 15 the upper and lower members from adhering in the non-joined regions. The cells may be connected by channels between the upper and lower sheets. In another aspect, the invention is directed to an assembly for a chemical mechanical polishing system. The assembly comprises a carrier head, a 20 vacuum source, and a sensor. The carrier head includes a base, a flexible membrane coupled to the base to define a chamber and provide a substrate receiving surface, and a compliant backing member having a plurality of indentations and enclosing a cavity. The vacuum source fluidly connected 25 to the chamber to evacuate the chamber. The sensor measures the pressure in the cavity and generates an output signal indicative of whether the substrate is attached to the substrate receiving surface. The flexible membrane and backing member are configured such that if the chamber is 30 evacuated and a substrate is attached to the substrate receiving surface, the substrate presses against the backing member so that a pressure in the cavity increases to a first pressure which is greater than a second pressure that

would result if the substrate were not attached to the substrate receiving surface.

Implementations may include the following. The assembly may further comprise a processor configured to
5 indicate that the substrate is attached to the substrate receiving surface if the pressure in the cavity is greater than a threshold pressure.

In another aspect, the invention is directed to a method of chucking a substrate to a carrier head. The
10 substrate is positioned against a lower surface of a flexible membrane of the carrier head. A compliant backing member which includes a plurality of indentations and which is located adjacent to the flexible membrane of the carrier head is inflated. A chamber defined by the flexible
15 membrane is evacuated to draw the flexible membrane into contact with the backing member.

Implementations may include the following. The substrate may be lifted off a polishing pad.

Advantages of the invention include the following.
20 The carrier head reliably chucks the substrate. In addition, the compliant backing member reduces stress on the substrate and thus reduces the danger of damaging the substrate.

Other advantages and features of the invention will
25 become apparent from the following description, including the drawings and claims.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view of a chemical mechanical polishing apparatus.

30 FIG. 2 is a schematic top view of a carousel, with the upper housing removed.

FIG. 3 is partially a cross-sectional view of the carousel of FIG. 2 along line 3-3, and partially a schematic diagram of the pressure regulators used by the chemical mechanical polishing apparatus.

5 FIG. 4 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a carrier head.

FIG. 5A is a schematic top view of a compliant backing member of the carrier head of FIG. 4 taken along line 5A-5A.

10 FIG. 5B is an enlarged perspective view, partially in cross-section, of a cell of the compliant backing member of FIG. 5A.

FIG. 5C is a schematic top view of another embodiment of a compliant backing member.

15 FIG. 5D is a schematic top view of yet another embodiment of a compliant backing member.

FIG. 6 is a view of the carrier head of FIG. 4 showing a substrate positioned against the lower surface of the flexible membrane of the carrier head.

20 FIG. 7 is a view of the carrier head of FIG. 4 without an attached substrate.

FIG. 8 is a graph showing pressure as a function of time in a CMP apparatus using the carrier head of FIG. 4.

Like reference numbers are designated in the various 25 drawings to indicate like elements. A primed reference number indicates that an element has a modified function, operation or structure.

Detailed Description

Referring to FIG. 1, one or more substrates 10 will 30 be polished by a chemical mechanical polishing (CMP) apparatus 20. A description of a similar CMP apparatus 20 may be found in pending U.S. application Serial No.

08/549,336, by Perlov, et al., filed October 27, 1995,
entitled CONTINUOUS PROCESSING SYSTEM FOR CHEMICAL
MECHANICAL POLISHING, and assigned to the assignee of the
present invention, the entire disclosure of which is hereby
5 incorporated by reference.

The CMP apparatus 20 includes a lower machine base
22 with a table top 23 mounted thereon and a removable upper
outer cover (not shown). Table top 23 supports a series of
polishing stations 25a, 25b and 25c, and a transfer station
10 27. Transfer station 27 may form a generally square
arrangement with the three polishing stations 25a, 25b and
25c. Transfer station 27 serves multiple functions of
receiving individual substrates 10 from a loading apparatus
(not shown), washing the substrates, loading the substrates
15 into carrier heads (to be described below), receiving the
substrates from the carrier heads, washing the substrates
again, and finally transferring the substrates back to the
loading apparatus.

Each polishing station 25a-25c includes a rotatable
20 platen 30 on which is placed a polishing pad 32. If
substrate 10 is an eight-inch (200 millimeter) diameter
disk, then platen 30 and polishing pad 32 will be about
twenty inches in diameter. Platen 30 may be connected by a
platen drive shaft (not shown) to a platen drive motor (also
25 not shown).

Each polishing station 25a-25c may further include
an associated pad conditioner apparatus 40. Each pad
conditioner apparatus 40 has a rotatable arm 42 holding an
independently rotating conditioner head 44 and an associated
30 washing basin 46. The conditioner apparatus maintains the
condition of the polishing pad so that it will effectively
polish any substrate pressed against it while it is
rotating.

A slurry 50 containing a reactive agent (e.g., deionized water for oxide polishing) and a chemically-reactive catalyst (e.g., potassium hydroxide for oxide polishing) may be supplied to the surface of polishing pad 32 by a combined slurry/rinse arm 52. If polishing pad 32 is a standard pad, slurry 50 may also include abrasive particles (e.g., silicon dioxide for oxide polishing). Sufficient slurry is provided to cover and wet the entire polishing pad 32. Slurry/rinse arm 52 includes several spray nozzles (not shown) which provide a high pressure rinse of polishing pad 32 at the end of each polishing and conditioning cycle.

A rotatable multi-head carousel 60, including a carousel support plate 66 and a cover 68, is positioned above lower machine base 22. Carousel support plate 66 is supported by a center post 62 and rotated thereon about a carousel axis 64 by a carousel motor assembly located within machine base 22. Multi-head carousel 60 includes four carrier head systems 70a, 70b, 70c, and 70d mounted on carousel support plate 66 at equal angular intervals about carousel axis 64. Three of the carrier head systems receive and hold substrates and polish them by pressing them against polishing pads of polishing stations 25a-25c. One of the carrier head systems receives a substrate from and delivers the substrate to transfer station 27. The carousel motor may orbit carrier head systems 70a-70d, and the substrates attached thereto, about carousel axis 64 between the polishing stations and the transfer station.

Each carrier head system 70a-70d includes a polishing or carrier head 100. Each carrier head 100 independently rotates about its own axis, and independently laterally oscillates in a radial slot 72 formed in carousel support plate 66 (see also FIG. 2). A carrier drive shaft

74 extends through a drive shaft housing 78 (see FIG. 3) to connect a carrier head rotation motor 76 to carrier head 100 (shown by the removal of one-quarter of cover 68). There is one carrier drive shaft and motor for each head.

5 Referring to FIG. 2, in which cover 68 of carousel 60 has been removed. The top of carousel support plate 66 supports four slotted carrier head support slides 80. Each slide 80 is aligned with one of radial slots 72 and may be driven along the slot by a radial oscillator motor 87. The
10 four motors 87 are independently operable to independently move the four slides along radial slots 72 in carousel support plate 66.

Referring to FIG. 3, a rotary coupling 90 at the top of drive motor 76 couples three or more fluid lines 92a, 92b
15 and 92c to three or more channels 94a, 94b and 94c, respectively, in drive shaft 74. Three vacuum or pressure sources 93a, 93b and 93c, such as pumps, venturis or pressure regulators (hereinafter referred to simply as "pumps"), may be connected to fluid lines 92a, 92b and 92c,
20 respectively. Three pressure sensors or gauges 96a, 96b and 96c may be connected to fluid lines 92a, 92b and 92c, respectively, and control valves 98a, 98b and 98c may be connected across the fluid lines 92a, 92b and 92c, respectively. Pumps 93a-93c, pressure gauges 96a-96c and
25 valves 98a-98c are appropriately connected to a general-purpose digital computer 99. Computer 99 may control the operation of pumps 93a-93c, as described in more detail below, to pneumatically power carrier head 100.

During actual polishing, three of the carrier heads, e.g., those of carrier head systems 70a-70c, are positioned at and above respective polishing stations 25a-25c. Each carrier head 100 lowers a substrate into contact with

polishing pad 32. As noted, slurry 50 acts as the media for chemical mechanical polishing of the substrate.

Generally, carrier head 100 holds the substrate in position against the polishing pad and distributes a force 5 across the back surface of the substrate. The carrier head also transfers torque from the drive shaft to the substrate.

Referring to FIG. 4, carrier head 100 includes a housing 102, a base 104, a flexible member or membrane 118, a compliant backing member 106, and a retaining ring 110. A 10 description of a similar carrier head may be found in pending U.S. application Serial No. 08/861,260, filed May 21, 1997, entitled A CARRIER HEAD WITH A FLEXIBLE MEMBRANE FOR A CHEMICAL MECHANICAL POLISHING SYSTEM, and assigned to the assignee of the present invention, the entire disclosure 15 of which is hereby incorporated by reference. It is noted that the cross-sectional view of backing member 106 is taken along line A-A of FIG. 5A, although the remainder of the view of the carrier head is taken along a central plane through the carrier head.

20 The housing 102 can be connected to drive shaft 74 to rotate therewith about an axis of rotation 107 which is substantially perpendicular to the surface of the polishing pad. A loading chamber 200 is located between housing 102 and base 104 to apply a load, i.e., a downward pressure, to 25 base 104. The vertical position of base 104 relative to polishing pad 32 is also controlled by means of loading chamber 200.

The flexible membrane 118 may be connected to base 104 by a support structure 114 and a flexure diaphragm 116. 30 The flexible membrane 118 is attached to support structure 114, and the support structure is suspended beneath base 104 by flexure diaphragm 116. The flexible membrane 118 extends below base 104 to provide a mounting surface 108 for the

substrate. As described below, pressurization of a chamber 250 defined by flexible membrane 118 presses the substrate against the polishing pad.

The housing 102 is generally circular in shape to 5 correspond to the circular configuration of a substrate to be polished. The housing includes an annular housing plate 120 and a generally cylindrical housing hub 122. The housing plate 120 may surround and be affixed to housing hub 122. A cylindrical bushing 124 may fit into a vertical bore 10 126 through the housing hub to connect the housing to the gimbal mechanism.

The base 104 includes a generally ring-shaped body 140 located beneath housing 102. A flexible membrane 144 may be attached to the lower surface of base 104 by a clamp 15 ring 146 to create a compressible bladder. A passage 142 may extend through the base to provide fluid communication with the bladder created by membrane 144.

The base 104 may also include a gimbal rod 150 and a flexure ring 152. The upper end of gimbal rod 150 fits into 20 a passage 158 through cylindrical bushing 124. The lower end of gimbal rod 150 includes an annular flange 154 which is secured to an inner portion of flexure ring 152. The outer portion of flexure ring 152 is secured to body 140. Gimbal rod 150 may slide vertically within passage 158 so 25 that base 104 may move vertically with respect to housing 102. However, gimbal rod 150 prevents any substantial lateral motion of base 104 with respect to housing 102. The flexure ring 152 is sufficiently flexible to permit body 140 to pivot with respect to housing 102 so that it remains 30 substantially parallel to the surface of the polishing pad during polishing.

Retaining ring 110 may be secured at the outer edge of base 104. Retaining ring 110 is a generally annular

ring having a bottom surface 210 to contact the polishing pad. The bottom surface 210 may be substantially flat, or it may have grooves or channels to permit slurry to reach the substrate. An inner surface 212 of retaining ring 110 defines, in conjunction with mounting surface 108 of flexible membrane 118, a substrate receiving recess 112. The retaining ring 110 holds the substrate in the substrate-receiving recess and transfers the lateral load from the substrate to the base. When fluid is directed into loading chamber 200 and base 104 is pushed down, retaining ring 110 is also pushed down to apply a load to polishing pad 32.

Alternately, the retaining ring may be constructed as described in the concurrently filed application entitled A CARRIER HEAD WITH A REMOVABLE RETAINING RING FOR A CHEMICAL MECHANICAL POLISHING APPARATUS, by Chen et al., Express Mail Receipt No. EM202539938US, assigned to the assignee of the present invention, the entire disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

The backing member 106 is secured below base 104. The backing member 106 has a corrugated or bumpy lower surface 160. Specifically, the backing member may be formed of a compliant material having an array of bumps and corresponding indents. When flexible membrane 110 is in contact with the lower surface of the backing member, the spaces defined by the indents will provide a plurality of pockets 194 (see FIG. 6) between the flexible membrane and the backing member. The pockets may be used to vacuum chuck the substrate to the carrier head.

The backing member 106 may include an array of air pockets or inflatable cells 162 connected by interstitial regions 164 (see also FIGS. 5A and 5B). The cells 162 may be fluidly connected by channels 180 to form a single cavity 182 in the backing member. The cells provide the raised

regions of the lower surface, whereas the interstitial regions between the cells provide the valleys in the lower surface. The valleys will define the pockets between the flexible membrane and the backing member. Thus, the backing member functions like an air mattress.

Backing member 106 may be formed of an upper flexible sheet 166 and a lower flexible sheet 168. The upper and lower sheets 166 and 168 are bonded together in interstitial regions 164. The gaps between upper and lower sheets 166 and 168 in the unbonded regions provide the cells 162 and channels 180. Both sheets may be formed of silicone rubber having a thickness of about 20 mils and a durometer measurement of about 40 on the Shore A scale. Upper and lower sheets 166 and 168 may be bonded by a vulcanization process. Alternatively, the sheets may be bonded with an adhesive.

To secure backing member 106 to base 104, a plurality of screws or bolts (not shown) may extend through apertures 178 (see FIG. 5A) around the periphery of the backing member and into receiving recesses in the base.

A threaded screw 172 may fit through an aperture 170 in upper sheet 166 (see also FIG. 5A) and into a threaded recess 174 in flexure ring 152. Threaded screw 172 may include a channel 176 through the center thereof to connect one of the cells to a passage 142 through base 104 to provide fluid communication with cavity 182.

Referring to FIGS. 5A and 5B, in one implementation of backing member 106, narrow and shallow channels 180 connect the individual cells 162 to each other to provide a single pressurizable cavity 182. The cells may be arranged in a hexagonal lattice, and may be generally circular or annular in shape. For example, each annular cell 162 surrounds a central bonded region 184, and is separated from

adjacent cells by bonded regions 186. The gaps between bonded regions 186 provide channels 180. In addition, a peripheral region 187 of the backing member is bonded.

An aperture 188 may be formed in each central bonded
5 region 184 to provide fluid communication between a top surface and a bottom surface of the backing member. The bottom surface of base 104 may be provided with grooves or channels 224 (shown in phantom in FIG. 4) so that fluid can flow through apertures 188 and between base 104 and backing
10 member 106 to fluidly connect chamber 250 with pockets 194 (see FIG. 6). This insures that the pockets formed between flexible membrane 118 and backing member 106 are evacuated when pump 96c evacuates chamber 250. Additional apertures could be formed in bonding regions 186.

15 Referring to FIG. 5C, in another implementation, the upper and lower sheets of backing member 106' are bonded at a periphery region 187' to form a single cell 162'. The upper and lower sheets may also be bonded in a plurality of regions 184' inside cell 162'. The bonded regions 184'
20 provide the indents in the lower surface, and may be arranged in a hexagonal array.

The flexible sheets of backing member 106' have a tendency to adhere to each other. This tends to prevent the backing member from inflating. Therefore, backing member
25 106' may include an anti-stick layer or device disposed between the flexible sheets. For example, a wire mesh 190 may be stamped into a pattern which fits into cell 162'. The wire mesh prevents the sheets from sticking to each other, ensuring full inflation of the backing member.
30 Alternately, the interior surfaces of the upper and lower sheets and may be patterned, e.g., shallow grooves may be formed in the surface of the sheets, to reduce the tendency of the sheets to adhere to each other.

Referring to FIG. 5D, in another embodiment, aperture 170" may be positioned in the center of upper sheet 166" so that cavity 182" is connected to passage 192 in gimbal rod 150 rather than to passage 142 in body 140. In 5 this embodiment, the functions of pumps 93b and 93c are switched. The aperture 170" is connected to the surrounding cells by radial passages 196.

Returning to FIGS. 3 and 4, the pump 93b may be connected to cavity 182 via fluid line 92b, rotary coupling 10, channel 94b in drive shaft 74, passage 132 in housing 102, a flexible tube (not shown), passage 142 in base 104, and channel 176 through threaded screw 172. Two fixtures 134 and 136 may provide attachment points to connect the flexible tube between housing 102 and base 104. If pump 93b 15 directs a fluid, e.g., a gas, such as air, into cavity 182, the backing member will be inflated and will expand. On the other hand, if pump 93b evacuates cavity 182, the backing member will contract. As discussed below, backing member 106 may be used to provide a compliant surface for flexible 20 membrane 118 to rest against.

Loading chamber 200 is formed by providing a seal between base 104 and housing 102. The seal is provided by a rolling diaphragm 202, an inner clamp ring 204, and an outer clamp ring 206. Rolling diaphragm 202, which may be formed 25 of a sixty mil thick silicone sheet, is generally ring-shaped, with a flat middle section and protruding edges. Inner clamp ring 204 is arranged to clamp the inner edge of rolling diaphragm 202 against housing 102. Outer clamp ring 206 is arranged to clamp the outer edge of rolling diaphragm 30 202 to base 104. Thus, the space between housing 102 and base 104 is sealed to form loading chamber 200.

The pump 93a may be connected to loading chamber 200 via fluid line 92a, rotary coupling 90, channel 94a in drive

shaft 74, and passage 130 in housing 102. Fluid, e.g., a gas, such as air, is pumped into and out of loading chamber 200 to control the load applied to base 104. If pump 93a directs fluid into loading chamber 200, the chamber volume 5 will increase as base 104 is pushed down. On the other hand, if pump 93a pumps evacuates fluid from loading chamber 200, the chamber volume will decrease as base 104 is drawn up.

Support structure 114, flexure diaphragm 116 and 10 flexible membrane 118 are suspended below base 104. The flexible membrane 118 extends beneath support structure 114 so that the upper surface of the flexible membrane can contact the lower surface of compliant backing member 106.

Support structure 114 includes a support ring 220, 15 an annular lower clamp 240, and an annular upper clamp 242. The support ring 220 is positioned around the compliant backing member so that when chamber 250 is evacuated, the lower surface of the support ring is generally co-planar with the lower surface of the compliant backing member. 20 Flexure diaphragm 116 may be a generally planar annular ring, the outer edge of which is clamped between lower clamp 240 and upper clamp 242. The flexure diaphragm 116 is flexible and elastic, although it could be rigid in the radial and tangential directions.

Flexible membrane 118 may be a generally circular sheet formed of a flexible and elastic material, such as chloroprene or ethylene propylene rubber. A portion of flexible membrane 118 extends around a lower corner of support ring 220, upwardly around an outer cylindrical 30 surface 232 of the support plate, and inwardly along upper surface 222 of the support plate. The flexible membrane 118 is clamped between lower clamp 240 and support ring 220.

During polishing, substrate 10 is positioned in substrate receiving recess 112 with the backside of the substrate positioned against mounting surface 108. A raised lip 228 on a bottom surface 226 of support ring 220 may 5 press against the edge of the substrate through flexible membrane 118.

The space between flexible membrane 118, support structure 114, flexure diaphragm 116, and base 104 defines chamber 250. Pump 93c (see FIG. 3) may be connected to 10 chamber 250 via fluid line 92c, rotary coupling 90, channel 94c in drive shaft 74, and a passage 192 through gimbal rod 150. If pump 93c directs a fluid, e.g., a gas, such as air, into chamber 250, then the chamber volume will increase as flexible membrane 118 and support ring 220 are forced down. 15 On the other hand, if pump 93c evacuates chamber 250, then the chamber volume will decrease as the membrane and the support ring are drawn up.

Referring to FIG. 6, a CMP apparatus utilizing carrier head 100 may operate as follows. Substrate 10 is 20 loaded into substrate receiving recess 112 with the back side of the substrate abutting mounting surface 108 of flexible membrane 118. Fluid is directed into cavity 182 to cause backing member 106 to expand until lower surface 160 contacts an upper surface 248 of flexible membrane 118. 25 Then chamber 250 is evacuated to vacuum chuck the substrate to the mounting surface. If the back side of the substrate is properly positioned against mounting surface 108, the flexible membrane should adhere to the substrate. Thus, the space defined by the indents in compliant member 106 will 30 provide a plurality of low-pressure pockets 194 between the flexible membrane and the backing member. The low-pressure pockets 194 assist in holding the substrate against the mounting surface. The apertures 188 in backing member 106

and the grooves or channels in the bottom surface of base 104 provide fluid communication between pockets 194 so that they are all evacuated. The compliant material of the backing member can deform to provide a superior seal with the flexible membrane. In addition, the plurality of indents in the backing member provide more reliable vacuum-chucking of the substrate. Furthermore, since the backing member can deform (both locally in the cell regions and across its entire lower surface) to follow the contours of the back-side of the substrate, less stress is applied to the substrate during the vacuum-chucking procedure, and the danger of damaging the substrate is reduced.

Finally, fluid is evacuated from chamber 200 to lift base 104, flexible membrane 118 and substrate 10 off of a polishing pad or out of the transfer station. Carousel 60 then, for example, rotates the carrier head to a polishing station. Then fluid is directed into chamber 200 to lower substrate 10 onto the polishing pad, and the pressure in chamber 250 is increased to apply a downward load to the substrate for the polishing step. Cavity 182 may be evacuated so that backing member 106 does not apply a downward pressure to the flexible membrane during polishing.

The CMP apparatus may also detect whether a substrate is properly attached to carrier head 100. After backing member 106 is inflated, valve 92b is closed to seal cavity 182, and pressure gauge 96b is used to monitor the pressure in cavity 182. Referring to FIG. 8, cavity 182 is initially at a pressure P_1 . If the substrate is properly attached to the carrier head, then the evacuation of chamber 250 will cause the substrate to press upwardly on backing member 106 and compress cells 162 (see FIG. 6). This will reduce the volume of the cells and thereby increase the pressure in the cavity to a pressure P_2 . On the other hand,

if the substrate is not present or is not properly attached to the carrier head, flexible membrane 118 will be pulled into the indentations in lower surface 160 of backing member 106 (see FIG. 7). Although flexible membrane 118 will apply 5 an upward pressure to backing member 106, this pressure will not be as large as the pressure that is applied if a substrate is present. Consequently, the pressure in cavity 182 will rise to a pressure P_1 , which is less than pressure P_2 .

10 The exact values of pressures P_1 , P_1 , and P_2 , depend upon the efficiency of pumps 93b and 93c and the configuration of the flexible membrane, backing member and base, and may be experimentally determined. Computer 99 may be programmed to compare the pressure measured by pressure 15 gauge 96b to an experimentally determined threshold pressure P_T , which is between pressures P_1 and P_2 . If the pressure measured by gauge 96b is above the threshold pressure P_T , then it is assumed that the substrate was successfully chucked to the carrier head.

20 The present invention has been described in terms of a number of preferred embodiments. The invention, however, is not limited to the embodiments depicted and described. Rather, the scope of the invention is as defined by the appended claims.

25 What is claimed is:

- 1 1. A carrier head for a chemical mechanical polishing
2 apparatus, comprising:
3 a base;
4 a flexible membrane coupled to the base to define an
5 evacuable chamber and provide a substrate receiving surface;
6 and
7 a compliant backing member having a plurality of
8 indentations, the backing member positioned relative to the
9 flexible membrane such that when the chamber is evacuated,
10 the flexible membrane contacts the backing member.
 - 1 2. The carrier head of claim 1 wherein the backing member
2 encloses a pressurizable cavity.
 - 1 3. The carrier head of claim 2 wherein the backing member
2 includes a flexible upper member and a flexible lower
3 member, the upper member joined to the lower member in a
4 plurality of joined regions to define the indentations.
 - 1 4. The carrier head of claim 3 further comprising a
2 plurality of apertures extending through the joined regions.
 - 1 5. The carrier head of claim 3 wherein the upper and lower
2 members are made of silicone rubber.
 - 1 6. The carrier head of claim 3 wherein the joined regions
2 are bonded.
 - 1 7. The carrier head of claim 2 wherein the pressurizable
2 cavity includes a plurality of interconnected cells.

1 8. The carrier head of claim 7 wherein the cells are
2 substantially annular in shape.

1 9. The carrier head of claim 8 further comprising an
2 aperture through the backing member in a central region of
3 each annular cell.

1 10. The carrier head of claim 7 wherein the cells are
2 arranged in a hexagonal array.

1 11. The carrier head of claim 7 wherein the cells comprise
2 air pockets formed between flexible upper and lower sheets.

1 12. The carrier head of claim 11 wherein the air pockets
2 are connected by channels formed between the upper and lower
3 sheets.

1 13. The carrier head of claim 2 wherein the base includes a
2 passage fluidly connected to the cavity to provide fluid
3 communication to the cavity.

1 14. The carrier head of claim 2 wherein the flexible
2 membrane and backing member are configured and arranged such
3 that if a fluid is evacuated from the chamber and a
4 substrate is attached to the substrate receiving surface,
5 the substrate presses against the backing member so that a
6 pressure in the cavity increases to a first pressure which
7 is greater than a second pressure that would result if the
8 substrate were not attached to the substrate receiving
9 surface.

1 15. The carrier head of claim 2 wherein the backing member
2 includes a flexible upper member and a flexible lower
3 member, the upper member joined to the lower member in a
4 plurality of joined regions so that non-joined regions
5 define the cavity.

1 16. The carrier head of claim 15 further comprising a mesh
2 positioned in the cavity to prevent the upper and lower
3 members from adhering in the non-joined regions.

1 17. The carrier head of claim 1 wherein the indentations
2 are disposed in a hexagonal array.

1 18. A carrier head for a chemical mechanical polishing
2 apparatus, comprising:
3 a base;
4 a flexible membrane coupled to the base to define an
5 evacuable chamber, a first surface of the flexible membrane
6 providing a substrate receiving surface; and
7 a backing member having a plurality of indentations
8 formed in a compliant surface thereof, the backing member
9 positioned between the base and the flexible membrane such
10 that when the chamber is evacuated, a second surface of the
11 flexible membrane contacts the compliant surface of the
12 backing member.

1 19. A carrier head for a chemical mechanical polishing
2 apparatus, comprising:
3 a base;
4 a flexible membrane coupled to the base to define an
5 evacuable chamber and provide a substrate receiving surface;
6 and

7 a compliant backing member including an upper sheet and
8 a lower sheet, a peripheral portion of the upper and lower
9 sheets joined so that the backing member encloses a cavity,
10 the upper and lower sheets further joined in a plurality of
11 regions located interior to the peripheral portion to define
12 an array of indentations in the backing member, the backing
13 member positioned between the base and the flexible membrane
14 such that when the chamber is evacuated, the flexible
15 membrane contacts the backing member.

1 20. A carrier head for a chemical mechanical polishing
2 apparatus, comprising:

3 a base;
4 a flexible membrane coupled to the base to define an
5 evacuable chamber and provide a substrate receiving surface;
6 and

7 a compliant backing member including an upper sheet and
8 a lower sheet, a peripheral portion and a plurality of
9 interior portions of the upper and lower sheets joined
10 together to define an array of interconnected cells, and the
11 backing member positioned between the base and the flexible
12 membrane such that when the chamber is evacuated, the
13 flexible membrane contacts the backing member.

1 21. The carrier head of claim 20 wherein the cells are
2 connected by channels between the upper and lower sheets.

1 22. The carrier head of claim 20 wherein each cell is
2 generally annular in shape and surrounds a joined central
3 region.

1 23. The carrier head of claim 22 wherein an aperture
2 extends through each joined central region.

1 24. An assembly for a chemical mechanical polishing system,
2 comprising:

3 a carrier head including a base, a flexible membrane
4 coupled to the base to define a chamber and provide a
5 substrate receiving surface, and a compliant backing member
6 having a plurality of indentations and enclosing a cavity;

7 a vacuum source fluidly connected to the chamber to
8 evacuate the chamber; and

9 a sensor to measure the pressure in the cavity and
10 generate an output signal indicative of whether the
11 substrate is attached to the substrate receiving surface,
12 the flexible membrane and backing member configured such
13 that if the chamber is evacuated and a substrate is attached
14 to the substrate receiving surface, the substrate presses
15 against the backing member so that a pressure in the cavity
16 increases to a first pressure which is greater than a second
17 pressure that would result if the substrate were not
18 attached to the substrate receiving surface.

1 25. The carrier head of claim 24 further comprising a
2 processor configured to indicate that the substrate is
3 attached to the substrate receiving surface if the pressure
4 in the cavity is greater than a threshold pressure.

1 26. A chemical mechanical polishing apparatus, comprising:
2 a rotatable polishing pad; and
3 a carrier head for positioning a substrate against the
4 polishing pad, the carrier head including a base, a flexible
5 membrane coupled to the base to define an evacuable chamber
6 and provide a substrate receiving surface, and a
7 compliant backing member having a plurality of indentations,
8 the backing member positioned relative to the flexible

9 membrane such that when the chamber is evacuated, the
10 flexible membrane contacts the backing member.

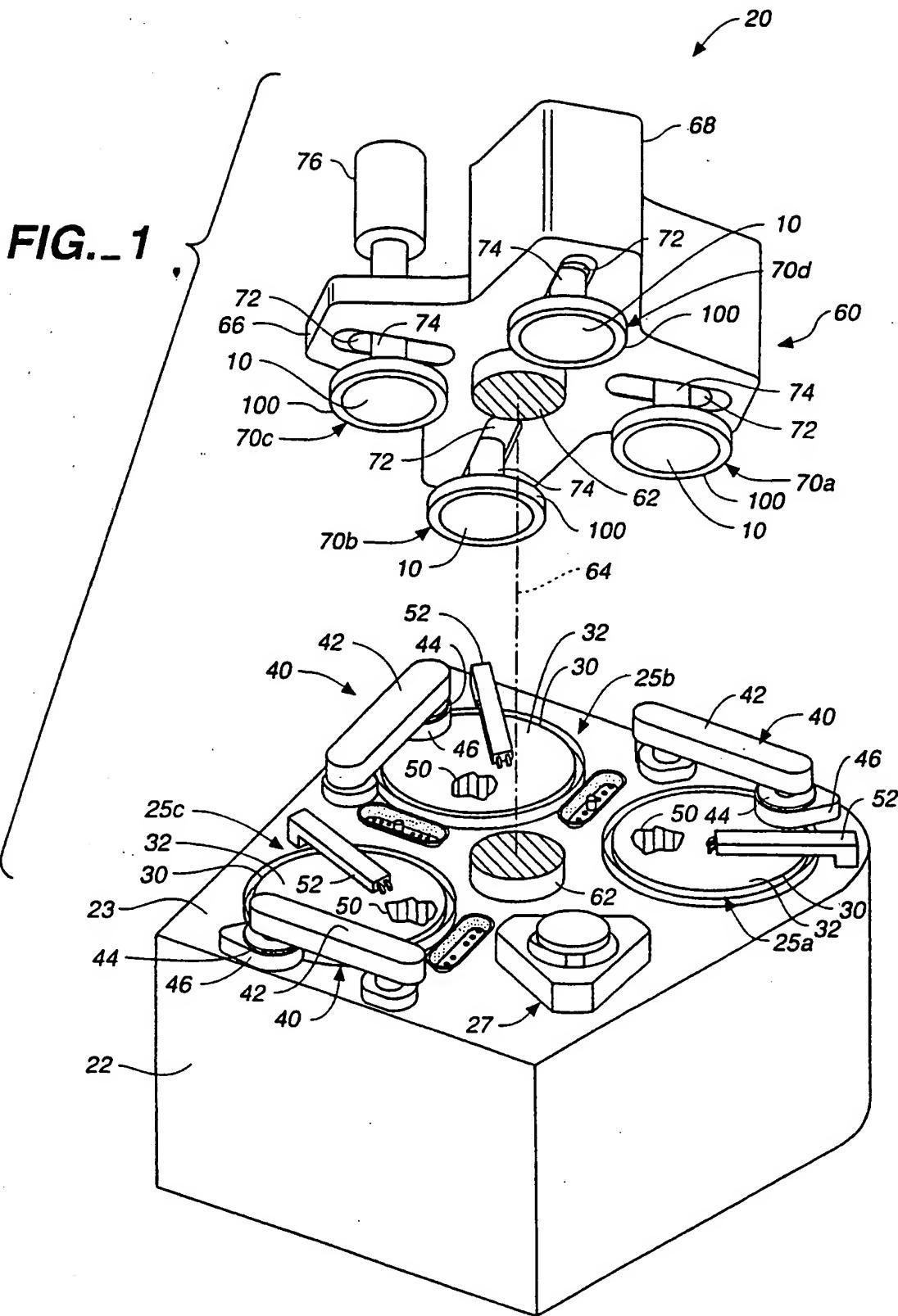
1 27. A method of chucking a substrate to a carrier head,
2 comprising:

3 positioning the substrate against a lower surface of a
4 flexible membrane of the carrier head;

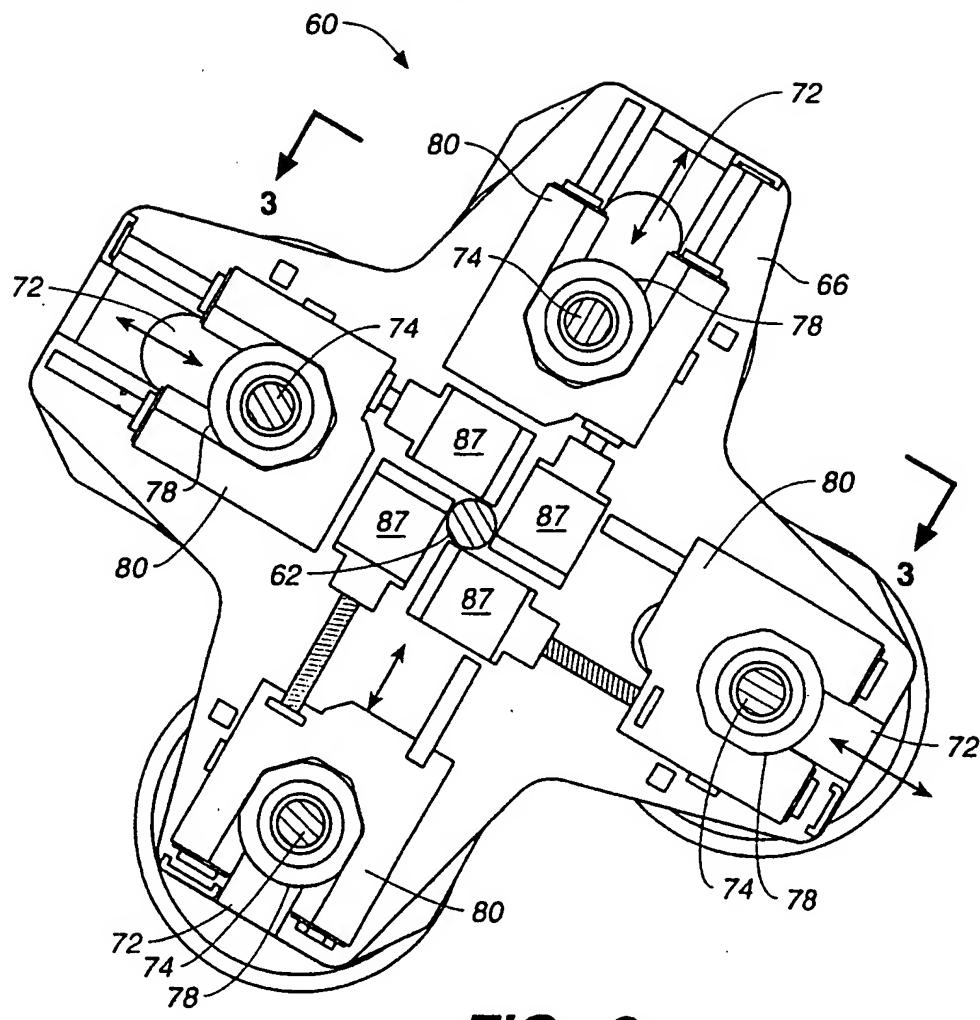
5 inflating a compliant backing member of the carrier
6 head, the backing member including a plurality of
7 indentations and located adjacent to the flexible membrane;
8 and

9 evacuating a chamber defined by the flexible membrane
10 to draw the flexible membrane into contact with the backing
11 member.

1 28. The method of claim 27 further comprising lifting the
2 substrate off a polishing pad.



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**FIG._2**

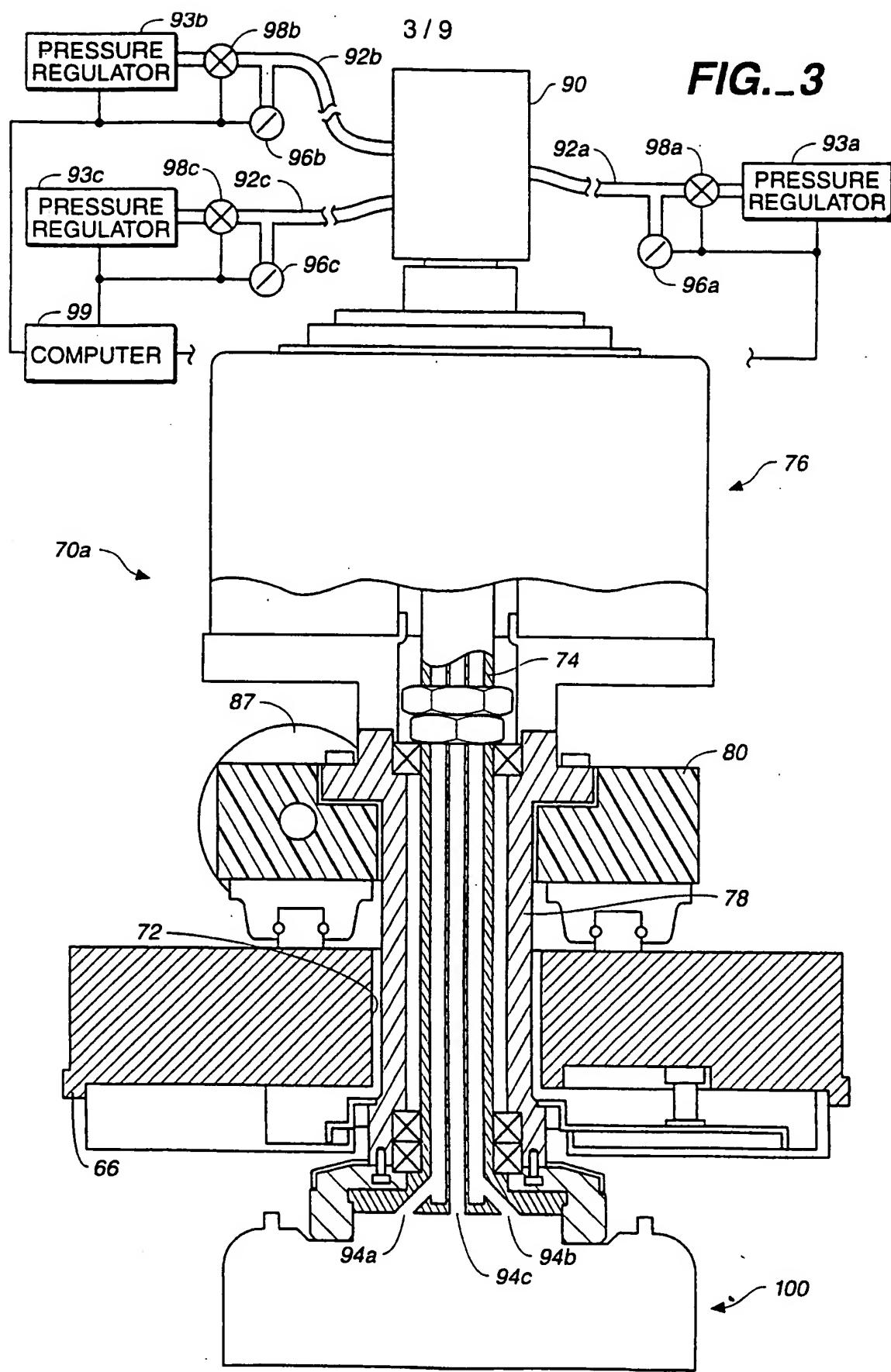
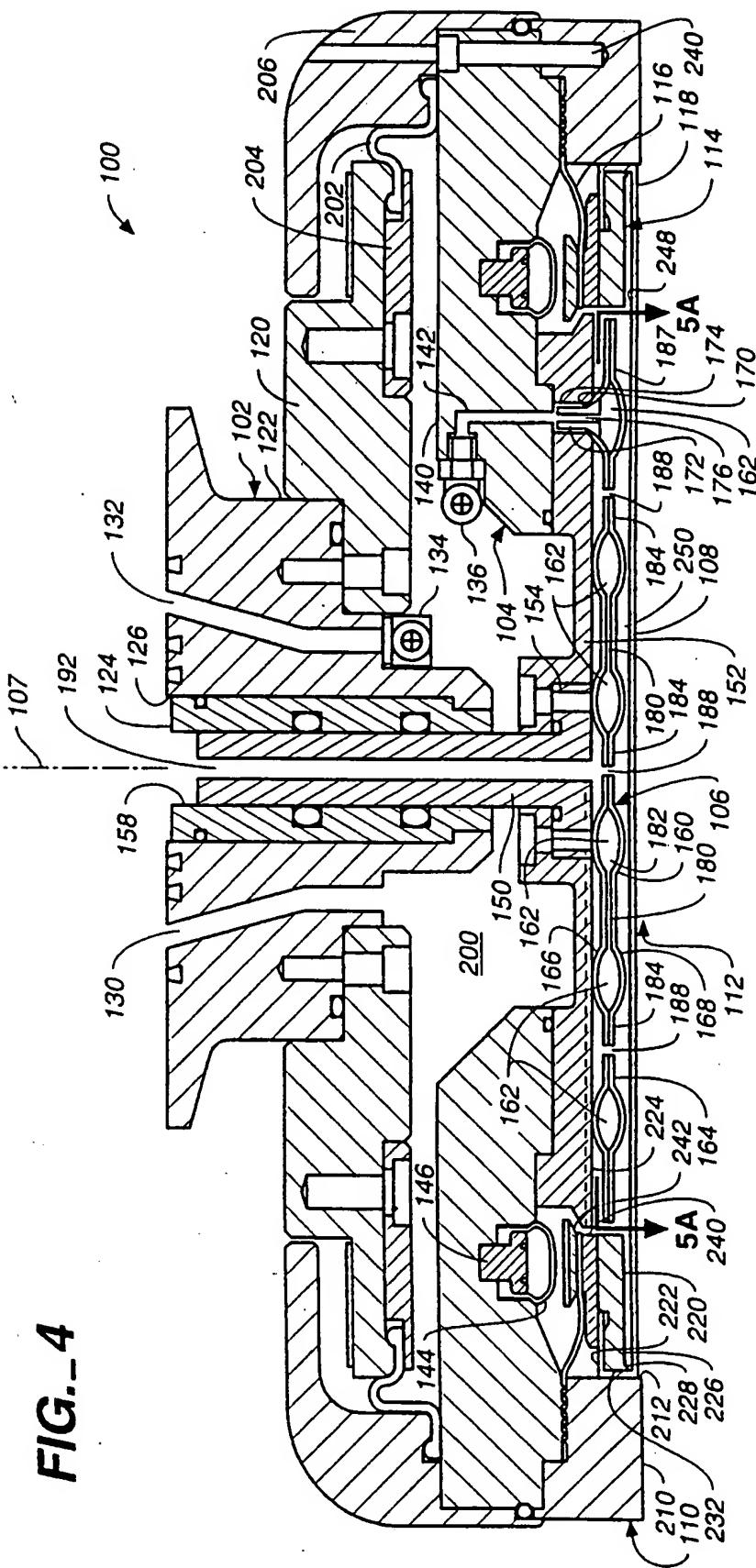
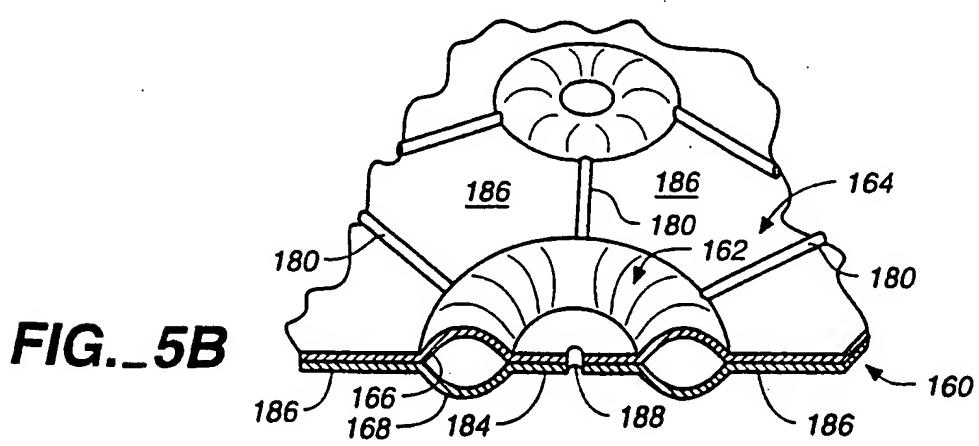
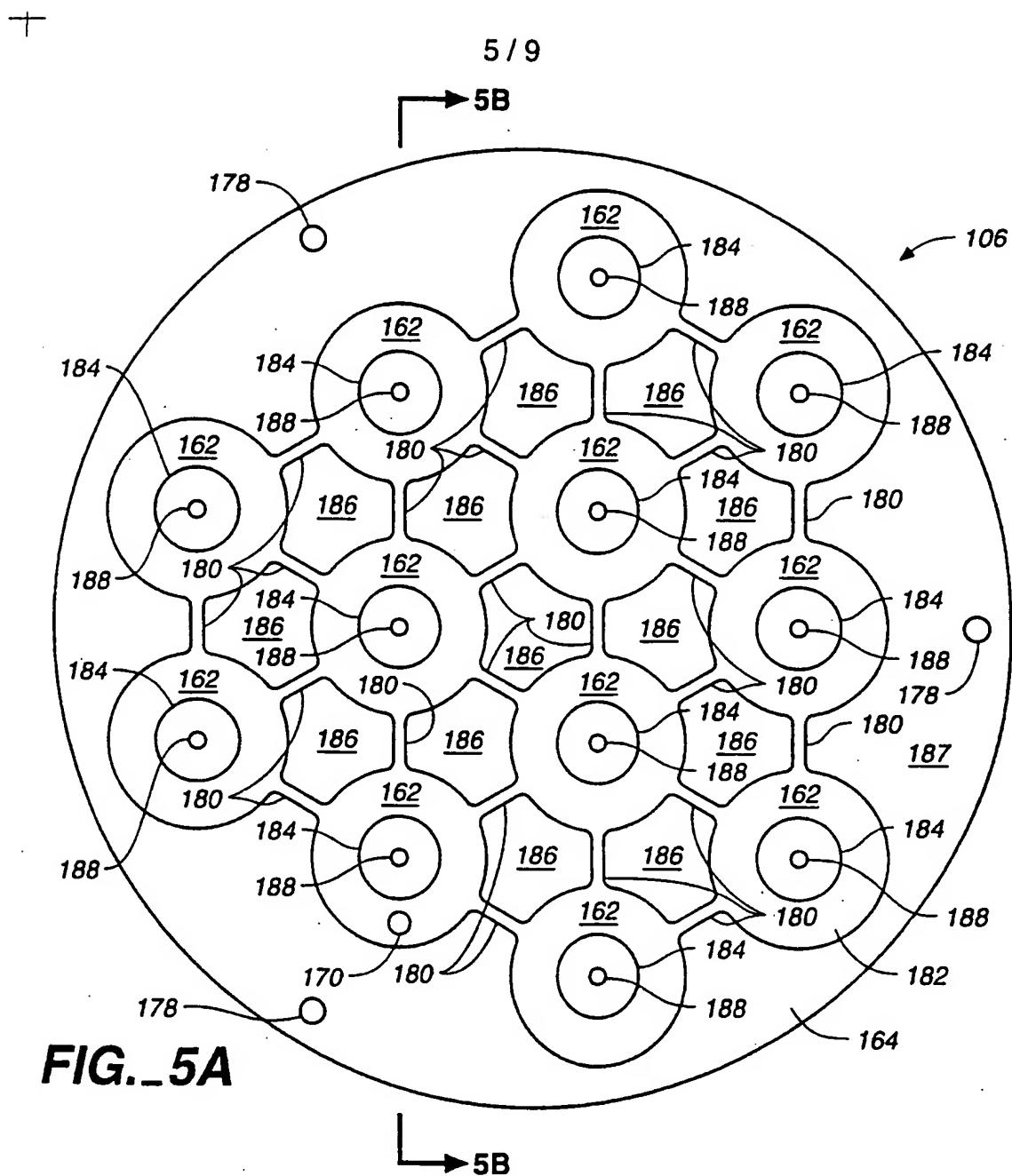


FIG. 4

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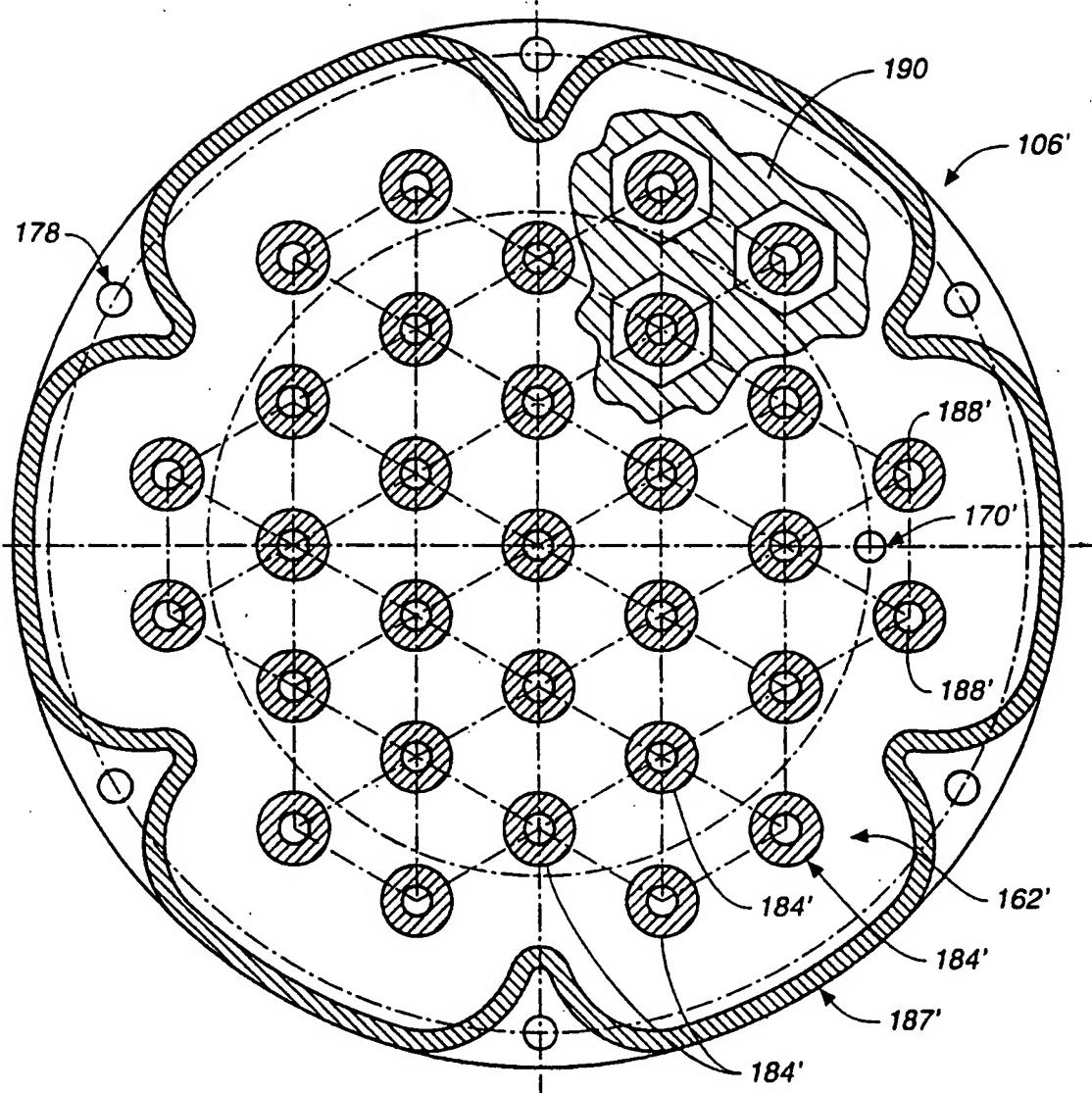
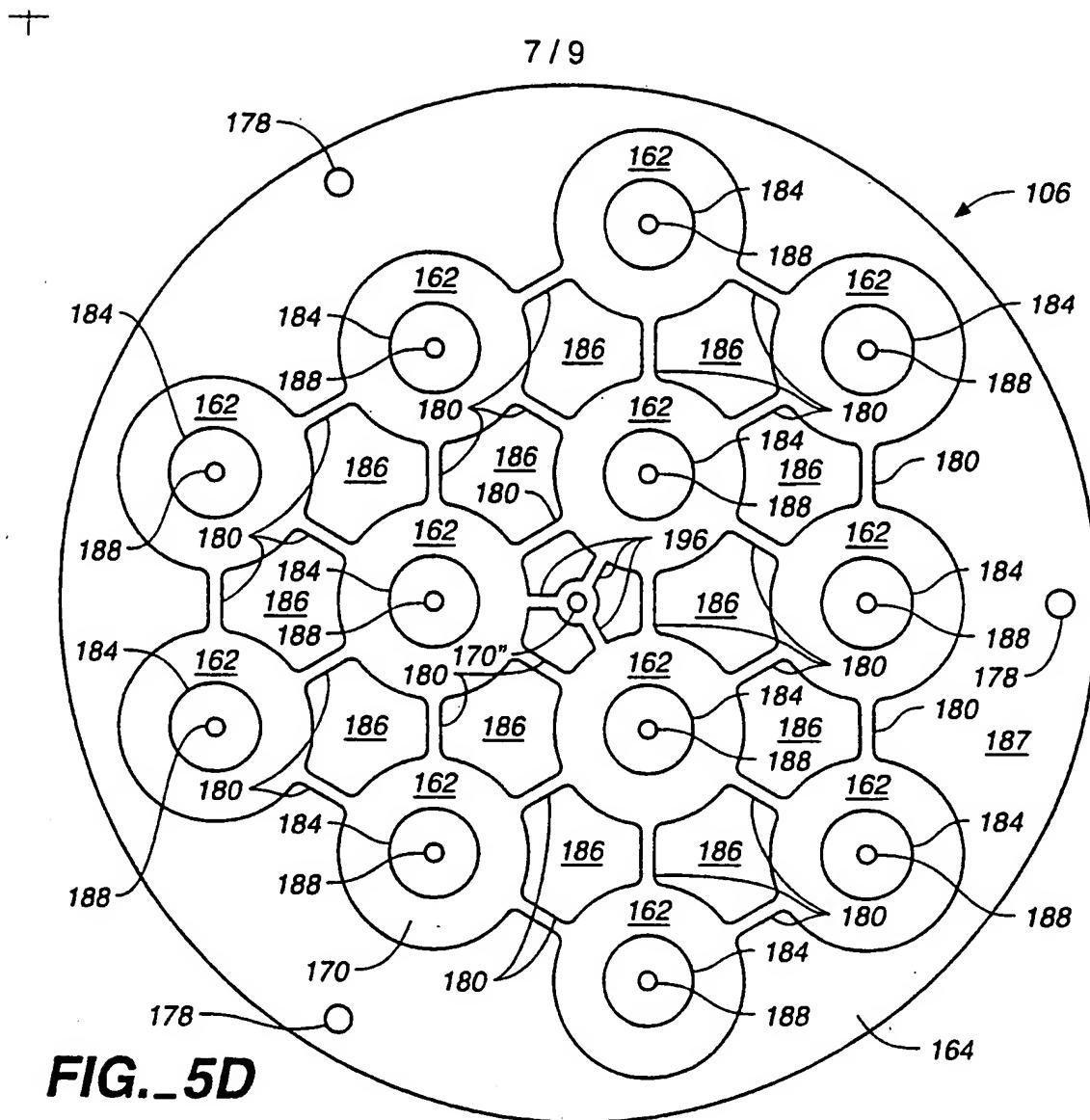
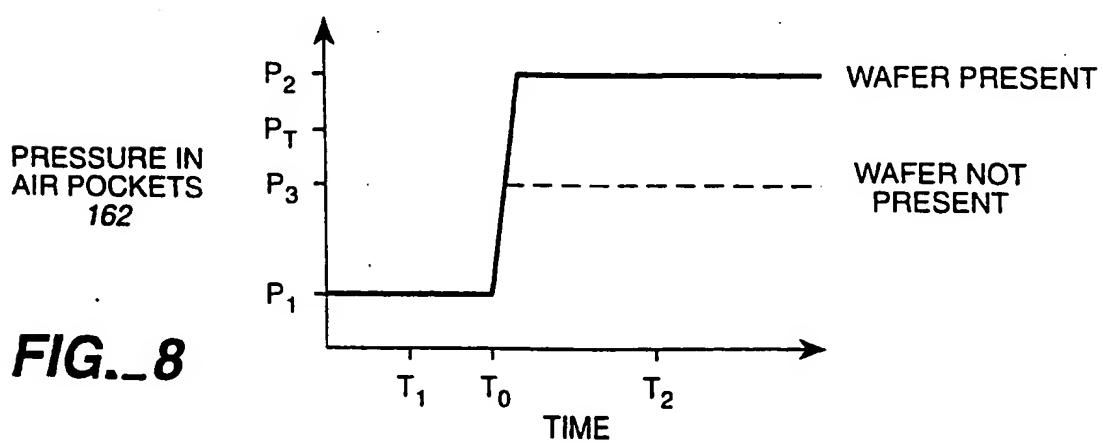


FIG._5C

**FIG._5D**

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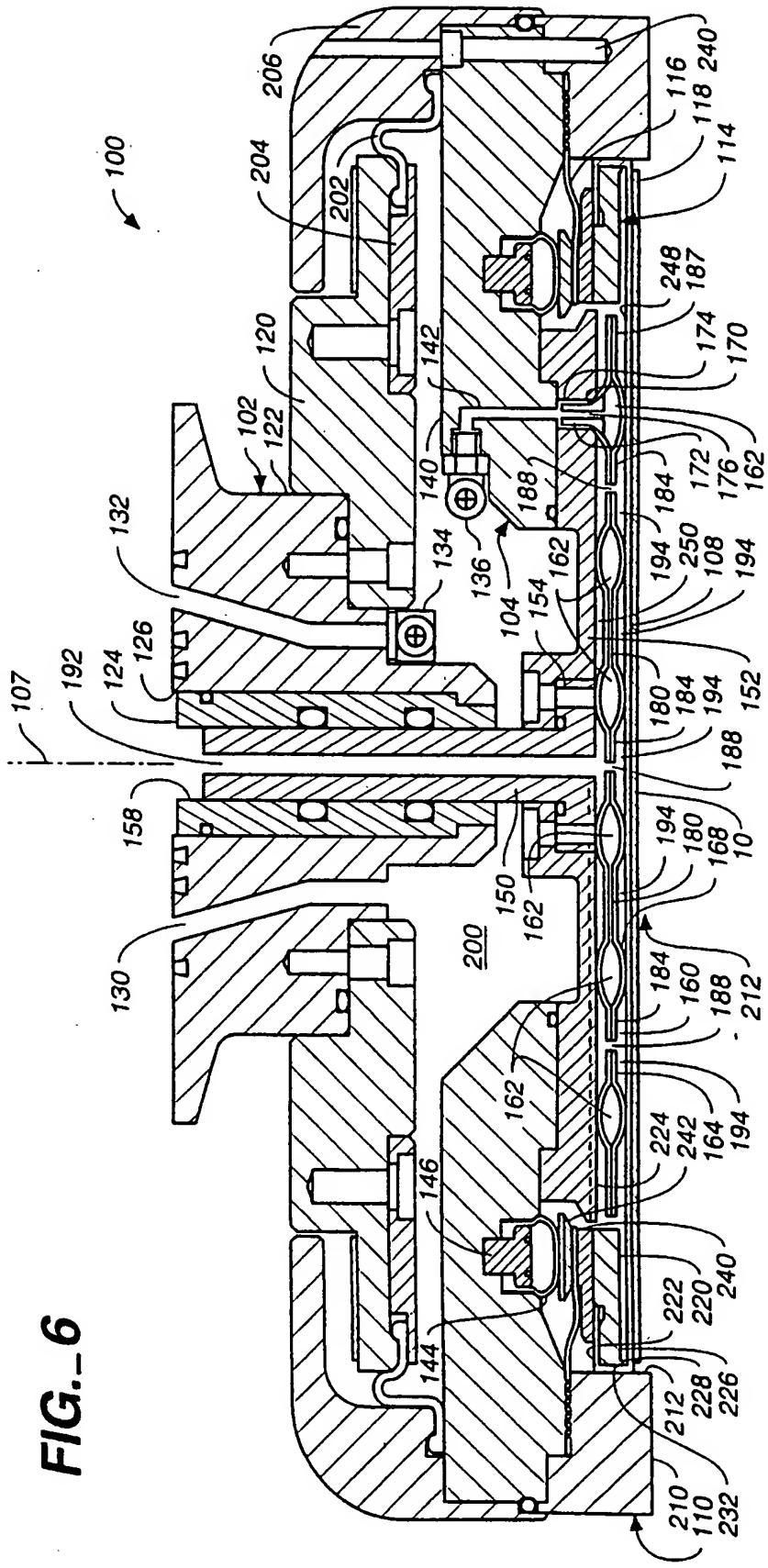


FIG.-6

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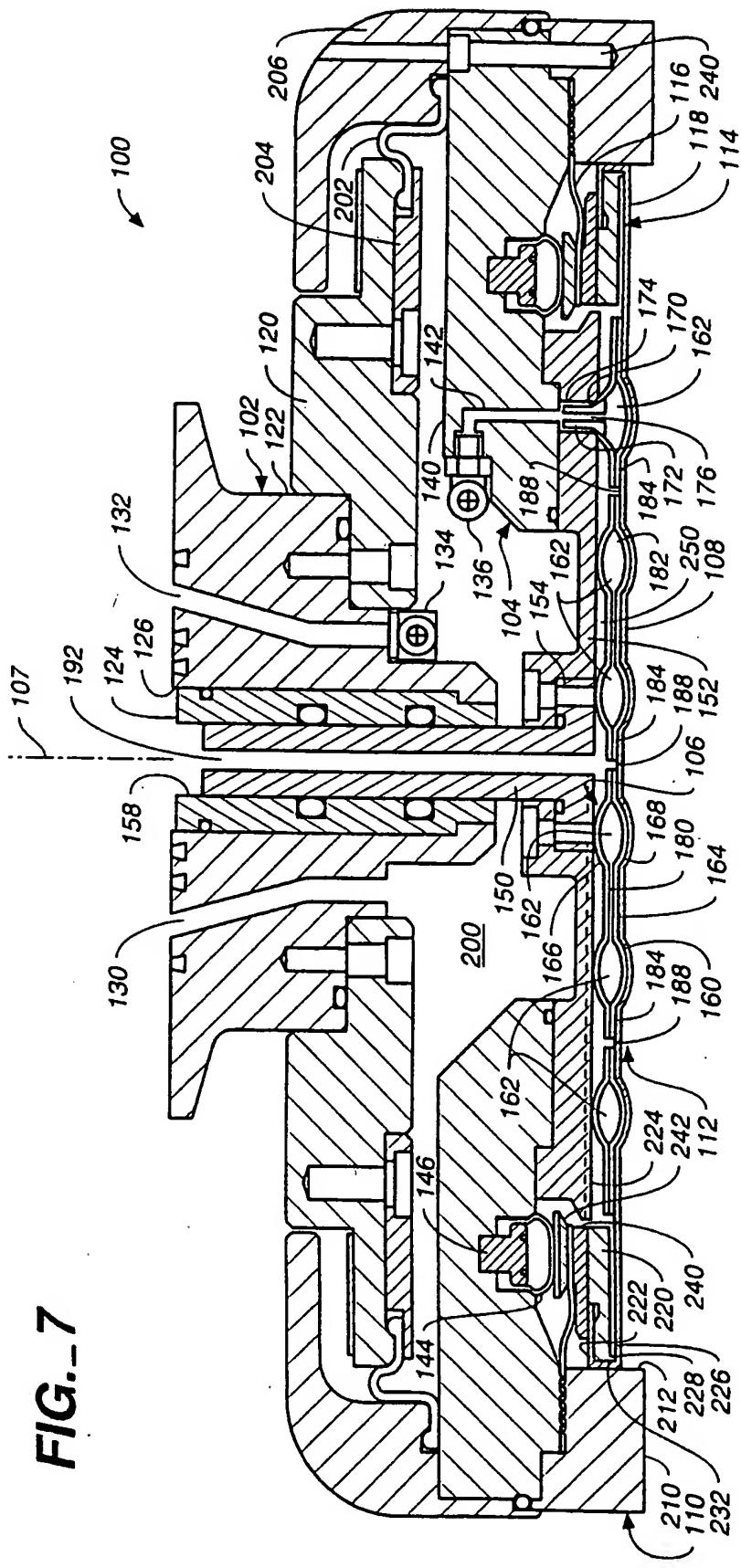


FIG.-7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inte .onal Application No

PCT/US 98/23660

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 6 B24B37/04 B24B41/06 //H01L21/304

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
 IPC 6 B24B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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P,A	EP 0 847 835 A (WACKER SILTRONIC HALBLEITERMAT) 17 June 1998 see page 3, line 38 - line 44; figure 1 ---	1,18-20, 24,26,27
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Information on patent family members

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